

reservations have been made or are in contemplation.

Mr. Proctor (Va.) was relieved, at his own request, from duty in the committee on commerce, and his colleague, Mr. Dillingham, was appointed to fill the vacancy thus made.

Mr. Morgan offered the following resolution: "That the committee on inter-oceanic canals have to sit during the sessions of the Senate to execute the resolution of the Senate passed on the 21st of May, 1900, which is hereby continued in force, and that said committee is further empowered to make inquiry and report with reference to any agreements or contracts of action between any railroad companies in the United States or in Canada, or Panama, or of any other line of ships to control transportation, or the rates therefor, for cargoes or passengers passing across the Isthmus of Panama, and in regard to any matter referred to said committee by order of the Senate."

In answer to inquiries as to the scope of the resolution, Mr. Morgan explained that he understood certain contracts between the railroads of this country and Canada and the Panama Canal Company existed, looking to the diversion of freight.

"It is the most wicked monopoly that ever existed," declared Mr. Morgan, "and already has cost the people of the Pacific coast millions of dollars."

The resolution, at the conclusion of Mr. Morgan's statement, was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Morgan, the Senate, at 1 p. m., adjourned until 2 p. m. tomorrow.

The postponement of the hour of meeting tomorrow at 2 o'clock is due to the desire of many senators to attend the wedding of Mr. Foraker, daughter of Senator Foraker of Ohio, which is to occur at noon tomorrow.

A CUBAN PETITION

Document Submitted to Members of Congress

OBLIGATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES

Arguments as to Tobacco and Sugar Products.

SPECIAL ACT PROPOSED

The hearings which will soon commence before the House ways and means committee on the question of proposed tariff concessions to Cuba for her sugar, tobacco and other products are expected to bring out a very interesting discussion. The committee will hear both the Cubans, who favor the concession, and those who oppose it. The American beet sugar growers, the American cane sugar growers, the Philippine military service, are based on reports of enumerations made under the direction of American officials.

Senators and representatives today received copies of a document, entitled "Argument in support of the Cuban petition for tariff concessions, submitted to the committee on ways and means of the House of Representatives by the chamber of commerce of the Island of Cuba."

The argument opens the case with the following assertion:

"The Cubans base their petition to Congress upon two propositions:

"First, The United States is under moral obligation to aid Cuba in the re-establishment of prosperity in the islands so far as aid can be given without injury to American industry.

"Second, The commerce and industry of Cuba are in imminent danger of disaster if aid is not given immediately.

The recommendations of President Roosevelt and the Secretary of War are quoted to show the necessity for the proposed legislation. The urgency of immediate relief is set forth at length to support the plan for the passage of a special act, as it will be impossible, it is claimed, to arrange a reciprocity before February, 1903.

Over 100 signatures are given to show that the passage of such an act would not violate the "most favored nation" clause of treaties with other governments.

The important question, says the brief, "is whether the proposed plan will benefit or injure American interests. In determining this question no single American industry is solely entitled to consideration. The greatest good of the greatest number of Americans ought to be the test. If it can be shown that this plan will result in great benefit to American business in general without serious injury to any existing industry, it ought to be supported. That result ought to be sufficient to justify the passage of the act even if it causes some disappointment to men engaged in one industry in their anticipations of the future development of their business and deprive them of the opportunity of finding the American market for their particular product free from a new competitor.

The tobacco industry.

"There is no longer much pretense that the free introduction of Cuban tobacco will injure the American industry. Cuban tobacco is a special product. It possesses a flavor and quality not obtainable elsewhere in the world. The climate has been studied. The soil has been analyzed and transplanted. Every effort has been made to discover and reproduce the causes which give Cuban tobacco its quality. All such efforts have failed. The soil does not and cannot produce Cuban tobacco. In quality, competition between American and Cuban tobacco does not exist. In quantity it is only a scarecrow. The consumption of cigars in the United States for the year ending July 1, 1901, was 3,770,954,380. The production of cigars in Cuba does not exceed 200,000,000 per annum. This is a small quantity sold in Europe as well as in the United States. The total Cuban production does not exceed 10 per cent of the present American consumption."

The sugar question.

The brief asserts that "it is within the power of the United States to absorb the entire sugar crop of Cuba without immediately affecting the price of sugar in the American market or decreasing the profits obtained by American producers of protected sugar."

and quotes figures:

"This sugar is consumed in the United States during the year ending December 31, 1901, was 2,372,316 tons. The consumption of sugar in the United States increased at the rate of 100,000 tons per cent per annum for the past twenty years. At this average annual rate of increase the increase in consumption next year will be 240,000 tons. With this increase the amount of sugar consumed in the United States during the year ending December 31, 1902, will be fully 2,612,316 tons. The maximum supply of free sugar from the crops now under way is estimated to be as follows:

"Hawaii (estimated from 300,000 to 350,000 tons); Porto Rico (estimated from 100,000 to 150,000 tons); Louisiana and Texas (estimated from 300,000 to 350,000 tons); and domestic beets (estimated from 150,000 to 200,000 tons). Total (estimated, from 850,000 to 1,000,000 tons).

"The leaves from 1,539,954 to 1,686,054 tons as a margin between home production and consumption which must be supplied from foreign sources. That amount of foreign sugar is being imported into the United States over the tariff. That margin is the actual protection to the American sugar industry. Until that margin is being imported into the United States the American industry is fully protected. The sugar crop of Cuba has never exceeded 1,100,000 tons in its best years.

"This sugar is consumed free, the American sugar industry will still be protected by a margin of foreign importation amounting to more than 700,000 tons for the year ending December 31, 1902, and increasing at the rate of 160,000 tons per annum.

"That this analysis of the situation is just and true has been admitted by Messrs. Henry T. Oxnard and W. Bayard Rustin, the two great leaders in the American beet sugar business. In a trade circular issued in January, 1901, they are situated that its sugar industry can rapidly recover the ground lost during the insurrection, can be satisfactorily settled. There is, however, no fear that Cuban production, even under an annexation to the United States, can injure the American industry. It is a question of United States would become exporters of sugar instead of importers, and hence that protection would no longer protect."

Proposition of Cubans.

The special act proposed by the Cubans provides that the Cuban molasses and raw sugar, up to No. 16 of the Duties schedule, shall be admitted into the United States free, and all other Cuban products upon the payment of one-half the rates of duties levied and collected under the tariff laws of the United States upon similar products of the most favored nation, provided that all products of the United States shall be admitted into Cuba upon the payment of one-half the rates of duty levied and collected under the tariff laws of the United States upon similar products of the most favored nation.

It is generally understood among senators and representatives that Mr. Elliott Woods, assistant architect of the Capitol for many years, will be appointed by the President as successor of the late Architect Clark.

Mr. Woods' thorough familiarity with the Capitol in all its details has been acquired by a long service in his present position. He has been appointed to succeed Mr. Clark, who was succeeded within a very short time.

Enumeration is complete.

The Population of the United States and Possessions.

By computations made in the census bureau and based on figures recently obtained, the total population of the United States and its territorial districts is 84,233,069. The total population for the mainland of the United States had been previously announced at 75,994,575, leaving as the total number of persons residing in the districts separated from the main body of the country 8,238,494.

The number of persons now in the Philippine Islands, exclusive of those in the military service, is estimated at 6,961,339, the calculation being based on the figures and estimates of the statisticians of the Philippine commission. Porto Rico is given a total of 963,242.

The population of Hawaii is 154,001. Alaska is credited with 63,392. The island of Guam is given 9,000. American Samoa has a population of 6,100. The military service of the Philippines includes 91,219 persons.

In the bulletin which announces these figures the census bureau makes interesting comparisons of the figures given in those of earlier enumerations made in each of the territories concerned. It is explained that the figures as to the resident population of the Philippines are based on calculations and an accurate enumeration, but as believed to be correct.

Those given for Porto Rico were obtained by enumerators sent from Washington. The other figures, excluding those of the Philippine military service, are based on reports of enumerations made under the direction of American officials.

CONDITION OF GRADE CROSSING.

Foreman of Fire Engine Company Submits a Report.

Chief Engineer Robert W. Dutton of the District fire department has forwarded to the Commissioners the report of H. W. Wright, foreman of Engine Company No. 12, in regard to the condition of the grade crossing at the intersection of 4th and R streets northeast with the tracks of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. The crossing planks, Foreman Wright states, are but sixteen feet wide and in very bad condition.

The electric lights but poorly light the crossing and at times on dark nights it is practically impossible to see. The crossing should be as wide as R street, Mr. Wright declares, for as it stands today it is impossible for teams to pass each other on it.

"The 9th of November last," says the foreman, "while the company was responding to an alarm of fire, the driver of the horse carriage could not see his way across the crossing and was obliged to stop the apparatus dropped in a hole on the side."

"Had a train or engine come along at that time the horses of the team would have been killed and the apparatus wrecked. This same thing happened last Saturday night. Citizens are just as liable to be caught in the same predicament."

Foreman Wright also calls attention to a dump near Brentwood road and Florida avenue. Great quantities of waste paper and like refuse are dumped there, and in windy weather are blown toward frame houses. Should this refuse become ignited, it would be a serious danger to the serious danger. Chief Dutton asks that the matters complained of be brought to the attention of the proper authorities.

THERE WILL BE NO WAR.

Chile and Argentina Agree as to a Final Settlement.

BUENOS AYRES, January 7. (via Galveston, Tex.)—The governments of Argentina and Chile have come to an agreement as to the wording of the clauses in the protocol referring to the policing of Ultima Esperanza, Argentina's rights in the matter being safeguarded, the representations of Argentina on the wording of the clauses referred to are ended, and all the questions in dispute will now be submitted to the arbitration of the British commission.

LONDON, January 7.—The Exchange Telegraph Company states that a cable dispatch has been received by an important South American financial house in the city saying that the difficulties between Chile and Argentina over the wording of the arbitration protocol have been settled, and that the Argentine government has promised to sign the protocol today.

RECEIVER FOR MICHIGAN ROAD.

Detroit and Toledo Shore Line a Moore-Everett Property.

MONROE, Mich., January 7.—Late last night Judge Lockwood of the circuit court of Monroe county appointed David B. Cunningham of Detroit receiver for the Detroit and Toledo shore line railroad, one of the Everett-Moore syndicate properties, and he will have complete charge of all the property of the line in Michigan. In addition to this Judge Lockwood granted an injunction restraining the Detroit and Toledo shore line railroad and its secretary, George S. Stewart, and also the Detroit Trust Company from disposing of any more of the bonds of the road.

Prize Money Due Dewey.

The hearing of the prize cases involving the question of the amount of prize money due Admiral Dewey for the victory at Manila today was set for hearing next month by the United States Supreme Court. The hearing of the prize cases involving the question of the amount of prize money due Admiral Dewey for the victory at Manila today was set for hearing next month by the United States Supreme Court.

Government Receipts.

Government receipts from internal revenue today were \$454,652; customs, \$572,351; miscellaneous, \$48,588; expenditures, \$1,005,000.

Admiral Roe's Will.

The will of Francis A. Roe, dated April 25, 1888, was filed today for probate. His estate is left to his immediate family.

Uniform System of Bankruptcy.

A bill has been introduced in the House by Representative McCall of Massachusetts establishing a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States.

Guard Rails on Street Cars.

Representative McCall of Massachusetts has introduced a bill in the House requiring that street railway companies in the District of Columbia place guard rails on all open cars operated.

Post Office Burned—Another Robbed.

The post office at Park, S. D., has been burned to the ground and its contents destroyed. Information to this effect reached the Post Office Department early this morning. Park is a fourth-class office. A telegram was received from Gate, Wash., that burglars had broken into the post office there and taken a small amount of postal supplies.

Will Await House Action.

The Senate committee on inter-oceanic canals has decided to defer all effort to secure action by the Senate on the question of a canal across the Isthmus of Panama until after the House shall have disposed of the bill now under consideration in the latter body.

Cable Relay for Use.

Consul General Bray at Melbourne has informed the State Department that the government of the State of Victoria has been notified that the Cape cable from Durban, Natal, to Fremantle, Western Australia, is now ready for use. The section of the cable between Fremantle and Adelaide, South Australia, is now in course of construction.

Illinois Successfully Docked.

Rear Admiral Endicott, chief of the bureau of yards and docks, has received a telegram from Captain Converse, commanding the Illinois, saying that the docking of that big battleship in the new dock at New Orleans naval station was successfully and satisfactorily accomplished.

FINANCE AND TRADE

Bears Seem to Have Control in Wall Street Today.

HEAVY SELLING OF STEEL STOCKS

The Coal Road Shares Were Sold Cheaply Also.

GENERAL MARKET REPORTS

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

NEW YORK, January 7.—Today's stock market reflected unusual confusion in sentiment, traders being arrayed against improvement and the larger interests doing little more than protecting their holdings against attack. London sent over a higher price of prices and some buying of the Steel and Coal stocks. There was considerable manipulation under cover, of which sales of long stock were easily detected.

Rumors that the Standard Oil party was again interested in the development of some corroborative evidence along this line, such as gold export rumors and a prediction that the courts will decide against the Northern Securities, increased the selling by professional traders. Money loaned at 6 per cent and under during the active borrowing period and some shifting of loans was reported. Friction between two leading banking interests was again hinted at, and rumors of all sorts took the place of actual news. The market was inclined to believe that the buying on the declines was better than the selling, and that a sharp rally would follow from the mixed depression of today.

The steel stocks held well during the morning under buying by the syndicate, and further assurances of the company's business prosperity were reflected in the semi-official announcement that the net earnings of the company had been about \$12,000,000 per month, beginning with October.

There was some doubt as to the showing for December, but the selling of the amount named, it was said, would not detract from the average. The attempt to create an impression that the dividend on the common stock might be payable on a basis other than the usual one, was not sanctioned by the inside interests, since the policy is, as always, to build up a considerable surplus fund.

A sharp advance of nearly 9 per cent in United States Express, following an equal rise during the last ten days, was explained by a rumor of a merger with another company on a profitable basis. The movement was largely manipulative and the fluctuations were from 1/2 to 1 per cent.

Tomorrow's session of the Interstate commerce commission in Chicago, at which witnesses will appear in the matter of the coal strike, was expected to be a lively one. The stock market, as well as Southern Pacific, showed signs of good selling.

Achilles issues were well bought on the decline by purchasers who looked into earnings and prospects and encountered good reasons for considering both stocks relatively under value. St. Paul and the higher-priced railway shares were heavy.

The coal stocks were strong during the early trading, particularly Delaware and Hudson and the Reagas, but later in the day this group was forced to recede under the general selling of the room.

With the steel stocks weak, the entire market was forced back and the support was not of the best.

American Sugar and Amalgamated Copper were the only stocks showing movements for a time, both stocks being stronger than the market. The industrial list held well during the forenoon. A fall of public interest, but thus far.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

New York Stock Market.

Furnished by W. B. Hibbs & Co., bankers and brokers, 1410 F. St., members New York Stock and Exchange, Chicago stock exchange and Chicago board of trade.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Amalgamated Copper	71 1/2	72 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
Am. Can & Foundry	87 1/2	88 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2
American Ice	30	30 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
American Smelting	107 1/2	108 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
American Sugar	117 1/2	118 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2
Atchafalpa	107 1/2	108 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Atchafalpa, Top & Fe	101 1/2	102 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Atchafalpa, Top & Fe	101 1/2	102 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Atchafalpa, Top & Fe	101 1/2	102 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Atchafalpa, Top & Fe	101 1/2	102 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2

Death of Miss McClelland.

Miss Lizzie McClelland died last night after a long illness at the residence of her brother, Mr. D. H. McClelland, an old newspaper man of Washington and Pittsburg. Miss McClelland had been a resident of Washington for about thirty years, coming here with her brother. The remains will be buried tomorrow from her late residence, 1105 New Hampshire avenue, at 10 o'clock. Interment will be in Oak Hill cemetery.

District Cannot Assist.

W. E. Allen has written to the District Commissioners requesting that a tree be planted in front of a lot owned by him in Congress Heights. The superintendent of parks reports that no trees have been planted on the street of Congress Heights. District expense. He says some trees were given Mr. A. F. Randle from the District nursery, and they were set out by him. Nearly all of them either died or were destroyed by stock running at large. Capt. Newcomer, assistant to the Engineer, recommends that the writer be informed the District cannot assist him, as trees are being planted on the streets only where graded and the ground has been permanently improved in the way of sidewalk and curb construction.

Physicians Say Mrs. Newell is Insane.

Justice Barnard of the Supreme Court, the District this afternoon heard testimony touching the question as to the mental condition of Mrs. Lucy B. Newell. Lunacy proceedings were instituted against Mrs. Newell yesterday, and in view of her alleged violent condition Justice Barnard consented to hear the case today.

Mrs. Hickling and McIntyre, the physicians appointed to examine Mrs. Newell, testified that she is dangerously insane and is the victim of chronic mania and is unquestionably a fit subject for treatment at the insane asylum.

At the conclusion of the testimony Justice Barnard signed an order adjudging Mrs. Newell to be of unsound mind and committing her to St. Elizabeth asylum for care and curative treatment.

Building Permits Issued.

Building permits were issued today as follows:

L. M. Saunders, to make repairs to 1008, 1010 E street northwest; cost, \$300.

B. R. Howard, to repair damages caused by boiler explosion at 1410 16th street northwest; cost, \$500.

J. T. Heave, repairs to 611 1/2 street southwest; cost, \$300.

Geo. W. Montgomery, repairs to 819 E street northwest; cost, \$50.

George T. Murphy, repairs to 2222 14th street northwest; cost, \$20.

To Be Paid While Absent From Injury.

A bill, which provides that laborers and machinists employed by the government in the District of Columbia shall receive full pay while absent from duty on account of injuries received in the line of duty has been introduced in the House by Representative Schirm of Maryland.

AMERICAN GIRL SHOES

At a Great Saving!

We have arranged with Wolf Bros. & Co., makers of the celebrated "American Girl Shoe," to handle their entire surplus stock at the end of each season. We are NOW sacrificing the overproduction in their winter lines, which include the daintiest styles of the season. Every pair of these shoes has the selling price—\$2.50—plainly stamped on the soles. No house in America, except the Family Shoe Store, is permitted to sell these shoes for less than the stamped price. We offer you a

Choice of All Sizes, All Styles, for \$1.98

These "American Girl Shoes" are made up in the newest and most popular winter shapes, in Ideal Kid, Patent Leather, Vici Kid, Enameled and Box Calf—some with the dressy cloth tops. Choice of button or lace. Any pair that fails to give satisfactory wear will be replaced by us entirely free of cost. There were only 2,653 pairs in this entire lot, and with the great rush that is being made for these shoes, it behooves you to select early.

Family Shoe Store, 310 and 312 Seventh Street.

AT A DISCOUNT AN ON CREDIT!

Chamber Suites, Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Odd Dressers In Oak, Enameled, Mahogany and Bird's-eye Maple, Parlor Rockers, Ladies' Desks, Suite Chairs, Blankets.

We have made the second week of our January Discount Sale unusually interesting by including a host of articles that are both seasonal and desirable. Until closing time next Saturday night we offer

25% Discount on Bed Room Furniture, Blankets and certain lines of Parlor Furniture—together with the easiest credit terms ever known in this city. We are ready to surprise you, most agreeably, in the arranging of the payments. They will be so small that you will never miss the money. This is a special offer to boom our January business, and you should take quick advantage of it. The old account need not be closed before opening a new one.

GROGAN'S CREDIT HOUSE

817-819-821-823 7th St. N.W., Between H and I Streets.

MARRIED FIFTY YEARS.

Mr. and Mrs. Bates Celebrate Their Golden Anniversary.

Bound together for half a century by the golden links of love, John Edward Bates and Mrs. Charlotte Bates last night celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage. The occasion was celebrated when they took upon themselves their nuptial vows. Devotion and sincerity intertwined through a mist of years, but as realistic now as yesterday and at the beginning—an omnipresent, living exemplification to refute the skeptics and scoffers who declare that "marriage is a failure."

Numerous guests assembled amid mistletoe, laurel and laughter at 1125 25th street last evening and looked upon the happy faces of the aged couple who fifty years ago plighted their troth "for better or for worse."

Although the locks were frosted by the hoary hand of time, there was youthfulness and joy written on both their faces. Over three hundred invitations were issued by the couple, and almost all were accepted. The drawing rooms were aglow with lights, and from every nook and cranny peeped guests who came to share the occasion.

The reception lasted from 8 until 11 o'clock, and during those hours a constant stream of friends filed through the drawing rooms. Many came from afar. Numerous telegrams and letters sped with their well wishes from all parts of the city.

Among the guests were Gen. George V. Leach, Gen. and Mrs. George B. Williams, Mrs. N. W. Burchell, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Bullard of Boston, the Misses Rathbone of Alexandria, Mr. Henry Bosley of Harrisburg.

Mr. Bates' brother, Edgar, of Brooklyn, N. Y., now eighty-three years of age, who taught a short time ago celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of his marriage in the latter city, was also among those who called.

The presents received by the aged couple were costly and numerous. A buffet supper was served in the dining room and the evening was a happy one.

Mr. and Mrs. Bates were married in this city January 6, 1852, by the Rev. Thomas Myers, in the Fourth Methodist Church, and have since that time been happily married. Mr. Bates was born in Fairfax county, Va., in 1823. His wife, who was Miss Charlotte Williams of Lockport, N. Y., is ten years his junior. The couple have had seven children, four of whom are still living, two daughters and two sons.

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